

# Middletown



# Transcript.

VOL. I.

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NO. 5.

## Select Poetry.

### SPECTACLES, OR HELPS TO READ.

A certain artist—I've forgot his name—  
Had got for making spectacles a fame.  
Or "helps to read," as they first were sold,  
Was writ upon the glowing sign in gold.  
And, for all uses to be had from glass,  
His name was written on the sign in brass.  
There came a man into his shop one day,  
And said, "I want a pair of spectacles."  
"Are you the spectacles contriver, pray?"  
"Yes, sir," said he, "I can fit that affair."  
"Contrive to please you, if you want a pair."  
"Can you?" said he, "if you want a pair?"  
"To place a pair upon your nose,"  
"And book produced, to see how they would fit."  
"Asked how he liked 'em?" "Like 'em?" not a bit.  
"Then, sir, I fancy, if you please to try,  
These in my hand will better suit your eye."  
"No, but they don't." "Well, come, sir, if you please."  
"Here is another sort, we'll try these."  
"Still somewhat better than the last," said he.  
"Now, sir," "Why, now—let me not a bit, the better."  
"No? here, take these that magnify still more;  
How do they like?" "A fine assortment through."  
"But all in vain, for none of 'em would do."  
"The operator, much surprised to find  
So old a case, thought sure the man is blind."  
"What sort of eyes can you have got?" said he.  
"Why, very good ones, friend, as you may see."  
"Yes, I perceive the clearness of the ball."  
"No, you great blockhead! If I could, what need  
Of paying you for any help to read?"  
And so he left the maker in a heat,  
Resolved to post him for an art cheat.

### Extracts from New Books.

#### Glimpses of the West.

From a very interesting volume published by Hurd & Houghton, 450 Broome street New York, entitled—"Two Thousand Miles on Horseback," being a summer tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, to Santa Fe and back, in the year 1865, by Lieut. James F. Melrose, the following extracts are taken:

**Among Houses.**—Descending the sand-hills into the valley of the Platte, you see your first adobe building, and thence they meet your eye all along the road. Strictly speaking, it is not adobe, (which is brick, regularly moulded and dried in the sun) but *terracotta*.—I believe that is the Spanish term,—being simply prairie sod, cut in blocks of two feet by one foot and a half, and three or four inches thick. They are laid, grass down, in walls three feet thick, and make the coolest house in summer, and warmest in winter, known in this region. Such a building stands an Indian siege better than any other, as it is impossible to fire it; and arrows can do it no damage.

**A Rancho.**—A Rancho is not a dwelling, nor a farm-house, nor a store, nor a tavern—but all of these, and more. It is connected with a large corral, and capable of standing an Indian siege. You can procure entertainment at them, and they keep for sale liquors, canned fruit, knives, playing-cards, saddlery, and goggles, both blue and green. These last mentioned are here an article of prime necessity; and you will find them on sale at every rancho on the plains, north and south. The prevalent heat, dust, and glare, make them almost indispensable.

**Leavenworth.**—Leavenworth, Kansas, claims for her correct census 25,000 inhabitants. Immense numbers of teams and wagons for transportation of merchandise and Government stores to Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Montana, are fitted out here, giving employment to a small army of drivers, mechanics, and contractors. The town is well and handsomely built. Judging from the well-graced avenues and flagged gutters, I should say its municipal affairs were in good hands. The stores and shops are almost metropolitan in their stock and variety. Three daily papers, well supported, give an idea of importance and activity. Of hotels there is no lack, and Leavenworth has its Tremont, Everett, Plaster, and Astor. As yet there are no longer any rustic villages with a single tavern and a simple population. Our young towns, like our young children, are scarcely fledged before they are full grown. The children assume old manners, and the small towns put on city airs. Every little place must have its "Metropolitan," its "Varieties," its "Saloons," just as every boy must smoke his cigar and play billiards, and every girl of fifteen wear the silk and diamonds, which, in countries of high civilization, are only awarded to maturity.

**Ox Teams.**—Returning to town from Fort Leavenworth, three miles north of the city, I passed numbers of the ox-teams used in freighting merchandise to New Mexico. They are remarkable, each wagon team consisting of ten yokes of fine oxen, selected and arranged not only for drawing, but for pictorial effect, in sets of twenty, either all black, all white, all spotted, or otherwise marked uniformly. Each set of twenty oxen draws from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds, and makes the journey from Leavenworth to Santa Fe at the contract rate of seven miles per day. The mule teams contract for twelve. Private enterprise is proverbially ahead of Government, and the result, of my inquiries among more than a hundred wagoners is, that their ox teams, leading five thousand pounds and upward, average sixteen, and the mules eighteen to twenty miles per day.

**Prairies.**—After a week on these wide boundless stretches of herbage, the main impression left is that you have heretofore had but a limited idea of territorial grandeur. Upon them, all the armies of the earth might review, manoeuvre, fight, and

even retreat, without danger of being discovered, if they choose to remain beyond the horizon line. Kingdoms could be carved out of them, and dozens of principalities made up out of the prairies and sloughs.

You ride a week, and from daybreak to sunset, as you pass on, the grand prairie spreads out before you, stretching to the horizon, apparently boundless. The view of these prairies is often compared to that of the sea, and the comparison is correct. There is the same boundless sweep to the eye, with rolling waves of green from horizon to horizon—the same undulating play of sunshine and shade on its face,—the same solitude—the same solemn and silent grandeur. And the resemblance in its features of life are not dissimilar. A distant wagon is a sail, and wrecks strewn its straws as they do the ocean's shores. Bones of animals that have perished by the wayside line the route, and, of themselves, tell you of the thousands that have passed on this great highway to the Pacific. The first hundred miles (the whole distance from Leavenworth to Fort Kearney is 294 miles) of the route, is to some extent through a settled country. The soil, black as your hat, is so rich that the earth looks as though it would laugh if you tilled it. I have not seen Southern Kansas, which, I am told, is far superior to Northern Kansas. It must be a beautiful country, for the north-east corner of the State, through which I passed, is sufficiently fertile to satisfy any reasonable man. It is impossible, too, that farming can be more remunerative anywhere else, for the farmer can sell at his own door, and at city prices, everything he can raise. I met a young man driving an ox team, yesterday, who had just been up to Fort Kearney to sell his corn at a dollar and a half per bushel.

The beautiful prairie carpet is, at this season, variegated with a rich collection of wild flowers,—the rose, pink, phlox, cluster lily, the amaranth, large and luxuriant, while near the streams we find digitalis, clematis with its bright, yellow flowers, and a species of mallow. The prairie-rose is abundant to profusion, and we have birds to calveen our progress. The road is alive with the mule-bird, the whip-poor-will, doves, plovers, and meadow larks. Of grouse, or prairie chickens, we have secured up a dozen or two. They are, of course, more shy than the others, but off the road and out in the prairie the hunter would doubtless find them more abundant.

**Curiosities of Animal Food.**  
In certain parts of Africa, Trinidad, Ceylon, Borneo, and South America, boiled and roasted monkey is considered a delicacy—the red spider fox and howling monkeys each possessing a peculiar flavor. Indeed, a gorilla steak, to the South African, is a morsel not to be excelled; but, as this custom is too nearly allied to cannibalism, Anglo-Saxon travellers have seldom been tempted to participate. In the islands of Mauritius and Malabar several varieties of the bat, some of them with wings four feet in extent, are eaten by the natives with avidity; but the story that the Dutch, when in possession of the former island, were fond of the monkey, is said to be incorrect. The Arabs do not object to the flesh of the hyena, although so rank that the dogs will not touch it; and it is well known that the polecat is eaten by the aborigines of North America, while the opossum is highly appreciated by the better classes of the Southern States. In Italy the fox is considered fit for the table of a cardinal; and while the ravenous Esquimaux dogs will not touch this animal after killing, the Indians themselves consider it excellent food. The natives of the Malay Peninsula eat the flesh of the tiger, which is thought to inspire courage, and the Hotentots and other African races are wont to feed upon the lion; while the American Indians have no scruples in regard to the wolf, the panther, the cougar, or the lynx, many varieties of people esteem the flesh of the dog; the ancient Greeks and Romans thought it light and wholesome, and the common people of modern Rome depend upon it to a considerable extent; in China they are fattened for the tables; in Zanibar a stew of puppies is a luxury even with the king; and in the Sandwich Islands a pet puppy is often placed before a hungry guest, and roasted dog is common among the natives of Africa and the Indians of North America.

In Australia, where alone the Kangaroo is found, it is considered a delicacy, and its liver, when dried and then pounded, is used as substitute for bread; and it is a remarkable fact that the aborigines of that country always eat their food roasted, being without the utensils for heating water or cooking liquid food. These people also enjoy frogs, snakes, moths, and grubs, and abhor oysters. Among the Esquimaux roasted mice are considered delectable, while the walrus, the porpoise, and the whale are among the necessities of life. In some of the West India Islands and in Brazil fried rats are considered superior to frogs, and among the Chinese rat soup is only equalled by a soup of caterpillars boiled in a thin gravy with onions. In various parts of South America the ant-eater and armadillo, the latter roasted in its shell, are constantly eaten, and said to resemble roast pig. In Africa and India the flesh of the elephant is generally eaten, and the paws considered an Apian luxury. In Abyssinia the descendants of Ruseelant do not on a hippopotamus or rhinoceros steak. In some of the West India Islands and in Brazil fried rats are considered superior to frogs, and among the Chinese rat soup is only equalled by a soup of caterpillars boiled in a thin gravy with onions. In various parts of South America the ant-eater and armadillo, the latter roasted in its shell, are constantly eaten, and said to resemble roast pig. In Africa and India the flesh of the elephant is generally eaten, and the paws considered an Apian luxury. In Abyssinia the descendants of Ruseelant do not on a hippopotamus or rhinoceros steak. In some of the West India Islands and in Brazil fried rats are considered superior to frogs, and among the Chinese rat soup is only equalled by a soup of caterpillars boiled in a thin gravy with onions.

Human flesh has been and still is eaten in many parts of the world, and that by people considerably above the lowest rank of savages, such as those in the Feejee Islands and an Indian people called the Batts, who are said to have a written lan-

guage. And even in cannibalism there are great diversities—some nations eat their enemies and some their friends. Herodotus relates that a Persian king asked the Indian soldiers that were in his service what reward would induce them to burn the dead bodies of their friends instead of eating them. They replied by cutting him not to mention anything so shocking.

On the other hand the New Zealanders—before their conversion, who seemed to have considered that the proper diet of mankind is man—were once in the habit of eating only their enemies. Among the Australian savages, it is said that if a mother finds a young baby troublesome to carry about she will eat it, (although she would not allow any one else to do so,) under the full persuasion that she has merely deferred its birth, and that the next child she bears will be a re-appearance of the eaten one. When remonstrated with she will reply: "Oh! massa, he plenty come again."

By some Arctic travellers it has been asserted that the Esquimaux have been known to eat their sledges when pressed by hunger; but when we remember that these sledges are sometimes made of frozen salmon, with skins sewed over them, our wonder is modified, and, in an extremity, a piece of one's sledge, washed down with whale oil, might not be such a dreadful tid-bit.

But enough! It is time for us to drop this subject, as we would not whet the appetite of our readers for luxuries that cannot be obtained, nor cause the over-sensitive to sup full of horrors. The facts here chronicled will suffice to show that man is a very singular creature himself, and is in the habit of devouring creatures equally strange.—From *Lanman's Hap-Hazard Papers*.

## PRINTING.

Movable types for printing were not used until the 15th century.

Books were printed by the Chinese and other Eastern nations from engraved blocks long before the invention of type. The first types were of wood. The same material is still much used for the larger varieties of letters.

Johannes Guttentag is generally believed to have been the first to manufacture movable types.

An edition of Donatus was the first book printed from movable types. The first letters were character imitating hand writing. Printing was introduced into Paris in 1470; into London four years later.

Roman Type first made in 1465. Italic about the year 1500.

Type founding was formerly a part of the business of a printer, and was declared a distinct art by decree of the Star Chamber in 1637.

The largest size of type used for books is Great Primer; the smaller sizes are English, Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Minion, Nonpareil, Agate, Pearl, Diamond and Brilliant.

Pearl is the smallest type found in ordinary printing offices.

Agate is the smallest type used for setting advertisements in any American newspaper. It is in favor with those papers, which from their large editions and the great demand for their columns, are necessitated to economize space.

In America printers are paid by the 1000 ems, (M) an em being equivalent to about two letters. In England the matter is measured by ems (N) 2000 of which equal 1000 ems.

A good compositor will set, correct and distribute about 6,000 ems in a day of ten hours. Several of the N. Y. newspapers are printed from stereotype plates which are prepared with great rapidity and melted over for use again in printing the next edition. So rapidly is this work performed that in some instances forms have been got ready for the press in twenty minutes after the last page had been given to the stereotype.

The hand press was invented in 1450 and is still used without any important improvement in the majority of country newspaper offices.

Ink rollers are made of a mixture of molasses and glue, and were first invented by one Gannal, a glue manufacturer of Paris.

The first newspaper ever printed by steam was the London Times of Nov. 28, 1814.

Hand presses are still used in large offices where very fine and perfect work is required.

**CURE FOR SMALL POX.**—The German Reformed Messenger has received a letter from a friend in China, in which it is stated a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by way of an effectual cure for small pox. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with arsenic oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect cure.

Passionate reproaches are like medicine given scolding hot; the patient cannot take them. If we wish to do good to those who rebuke, we should labor for meekness of wisdom, and use soft words for hard arguments.

## Original Articles.

### For the Middletown Transcript.

The "white horse" and his ghostly rider seemed satiated with the glut of sanguinary carnage. Youth, middle age, and advanced life, together with dying steeds, shivered helms and broken trumpets, lay studding the plains before him, strown by the blood-red hand of war, while the wail of a great national heart moaned ominously in every land.

Joy crouched close in solitary places, a mere shadow of her former self, veiling her glance of triumph before the severe gaze of the Destroying Angel, whose footprints were beheld in every domain. Humanity awoke from her dormant slumber, and with glad light, lifted the sombre scene by her glorious presence, as with outstretched wings and wide extended arms she strove to clasp in fraternal embrace the separated sections. Party feeling ignored, trampled under foot by the ponderous engine of civil strife, arose from her lair, and throwing about for expedients upheld the dusky African as the laugh of fanaticism, and prejudice joined, conjured the new awakening of a nation's life. The "cloud with a silver lining," dimmed by the dark mist of misbegotten zeal, vanished from sight, and riding the dark steeds of Bigotry and Ignorance, Anarchy is seen in the distance, stirring the fires of civil discord and insurrection.

A deluded, ungrateful, crafty race, who the Great Master, from some inscrutable cause, saw fit to stamp with distinctiveness, was sought out to be elevated not only to equal position, but to assume infinite superiority over the tools who forced him to power.

That magnanimity which should have characterized the laurel-crowned victor, laden by the spoils of conquest and flushed with triumph, was veritably fulfilled, as prognosticated by southern sympathisers, to the regret of those who disbelieved their theory, in torturing a vanquished foe, and heaping insults on the heads of a brave if conquered people.

The crisp-skulled cotton picker cloved to judicial ermine, and the chivalrous master, pale with anger, in mental attitude awaiting the look of his obdurate lord. Erin's wrongs pule in the strong light of this new servility. It stirs the blood of the most imbecile of God's creation, norving the strong right arm of every man not imbued with infernal sentimental fanaticism, to strike down the advocate who dares defy Deity, and assume God's prerogatives,—like lightning-fires, and expire!

To speed one bolt of vengeance, and expire! The slumbering wine lieth now beneath the soil where fragrant magnolias bloom, and beauty unconsciously slumbers in a land laden by the pestilential breath of revolt and debauch. Misguided zealots thunder out their anathemas amid bursts of applause in the nation's forum, unimpaired of the grave judgment of a mighty people, stimulated to display rhetoric by political hirings who are sapping the life-blood of those who placed them in power.

Aping the manners of the shattered wreck whose jaundiced mind tenants a more diseased body, and groping darkly to follow the lead of an eastern exponent of radicalism, whose foolishness outaged him in meshes of supposed love, but consort flow the track on incompetability of temperament.

The gloomings of the mist part asunder. In the distance, Juggernaut's chariot guided by their obdurate god passes the watch fires of fear, and the welkin already rings with universal woe at the distant sound of assassination and incendiary fire, more hellish than star'd St. Domingo's Isle.

George's Point, Md.

### Reminiscences of the War.

During the War of Negro, I was an unworthy member of the 99th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, stationed at Tallahassee, Kentucky, and our commissary stores being below low-water mark, I deemed it a military necessity to procure digestibles, and it being our turn off picket, after posting my men, I proposed to my company clerk to go through our lines and introduce ourselves to some planter's barn yard. He being agreeable, I asked permission from the captain to reconnoitre the enemy's position, but he could not grant it, and asked me if I could take charge of the company until next morning as he would like to go to Thomas' Division. Not being very dull of comprehension, I of course told him I could do so, although orderly sergeants are seldom thrown in that capacity out on the field. After the Captain had left, I appointed my first duty sergeant commander-in-chief of company No. 99th U. S. Infantry, gave him the countersign with instructions not to fire on any man until first fired upon, and Jim and I left on a reconnoitre.

We passed some three or four houses before we could find anything worth taking, as the people looked poorer than we were, but after walking three miles we came to a splendid plantation and asked the planter if he could sell us some poultry. He laughingly replied that if we could pay him in any currency but Lincolnbacks, he would accommodate us. I happened to have a \$50 Confederate scrip and asked him if he could change that. He answered by asking me where I came from. "Delaware," said I. "Why did you not stay there?" "Want of those Lincolnbacks," said I. "Well," said he, "come in and I'll see what I can do for you."

We went in and took dinner, and then he gave us a dozen of chickens and would not take a cent of money, but gave us a very important piece of information, which was that we would not get one mile before we would have to change our route for Richmond, as General Forrest's men were all around us. It gave us a little uneasiness, but as we were bound to win I proposed to Jim to take the old gentleman prisoner, and as we were surprised to threaten his life, and they would let us go free. So Jim told him the result of our conference and his unasked advice, and we marched him off, intending to release him at our lines. It proved to be just as he predicted, for we had not gone over half a mile before we actually walked right into the lap of General Forrest. We thought by taking a near cut across some timber we would save a mile, but marched into General Forrest's headquarters. We tried to retreat, but my old friend, the prisoner, just simply covered my face with a revolver, and very politely told us that the loads were drawn from our rifles, and to keep perfectly cool until further orders. In the meantime the General came up and saw at a glance the whole case. He said to me: "Sergeant, take off those belts. What do you think I ought to do with you?" "Take me to your General," said I, "and he will parole us, and I shall be glad of it, too."

"What General do you mean?" "General Forrest," I said. "Well," he said, "I'll parole you, if you promise to go home." I told him his parole would do no good, as nothing short of General Forrest's signature would do it, which was true. At that our old gentleman laughed heartily, and said that he was talking to General Forrest, and that he was his father. I could have covered my head with dirt at that information, but it seemed to please the General, for he told us to go and sin no more. And we go—ed.

### PLUMMET.

#### For the Middletown Transcript.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The great political campaign of 1868 is now upon us, and judging from the deplorable condition of the country, bids fair to be the most important campaign we have ever passed through; the life or death of the nation is at stake. In time of the rebellion the stake was, should there be two nations, or one; both, however, proposing to be white. Now the stake is—shall the white race rule the whole country under the banner of Democracy, or shall nigger and white equality rule under the Radical Republican banner. There is no use trying to dodge the issue, for the self-styled majority in Congress, by their acts and resolutions, have placed their party plainly before the people. No honest man can regard any platform that this party may adopt, at their National Convention, or candidate put on it, but as secondary, and intending to be ruled, and carry out said Congressional Nigger Equality Doctrine. Therefore, no soldier, sailor, or other white man who is opposed to Nigger Equality, should be deceived into the support of any General or Civilian taken up by this Nigger Equality Congress or its satellites; for such candidates are more dangerous than an outspoken white Niggerite. Now, as we of little Delaware will be called on to contribute our mite to redeem the country from the rule of those Radicals whose sole aim appears to be to degrade the white race, trample on the Constitution, destroy the prosperity and happiness of the nation, beggar the white people to try to force them to accept Nigger Equality; it therefore is the duty of the Democratic party, as it has always been a white man's party, to stand by the white race, and against the Nigger Equality party in all its phases, and against all its candidates, and to make our voice as Delawareans felt and heard.

### THE SPIRIT OF DISCONTENT.

How universal it is! We never yet knew the man who would say, "I am contented." Go where you will, among the rich or poor, the man of competence, or the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, you hear the sound of muttering and the voice of complaint. The other day we stood by a cooper who was playing a merry tune with his adz around a cask.

"Ah!" said he, "mine is a hard lot, forever trotting around like a dog, driving a hoop."

"Heigho!" sighed a blacksmith, on one of the late hot days, as he wiped the perspiration from his brow, while the red hot iron glowed on his anvil—"this is life, with a vengeance! melting and frying one's self over a fire."

"Oh! that I were a carpenter!" ejaculates a shoemaker, as he bent over his last-stone. "Here I am, day after day, wearing my sole away for the soles of others; cooped up in this little seven by nine room—no fun!"

"I'm sick of this out-door work!" exclaimed the carpenter, "broiling under a scorching sun, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather, I wish I was a tailor."

"This is too bad!" perpetually cries the tailor, "to be compelled to sit perched up here plying the needle all the time; would that mine were a more active life!"

"Last day of grace—bunks won't discount—customers won't pay—what shall I do?" grumbles the merchant. "I had rather be a truck horse, or a dog, or anything else!"

"Happy fellows!" groans the lawyer, as he scratches his head over some perplexing case, or pores over some dry dusty record. "Happy fellows! I had rather hammer stone than puzzle my head on this tedious, vexatious question."

And so through all the ramifications of society all are complaining of their condition, finding fault with their particular calling. If I were only this, or that, or the other, I should be content, is the universal cry. "Anything but what I am." So it has wagged and so it will wag.

### BEAUTY.

A great deal of ponderous nonsense is going the rounds of the press continually about the duty of women to disregard external beauty; to cultivate only the graces of the mind; to give their attention alone to accomplishments of the mind and heart. There is a class of morbid masculine moralists who seem to think that if a woman wears a pretty dress, or trims her hat with gay flowers, or falls in any degree to restrain the natural exuberance of a light heart in a healthy body, that she has passed the bounds of prudence and godly conduct; and they shake their finger at her, and quote from proverbs, "A fair woman without discretion is as a jewel of gold in a swine's snout." It is true, as they say, that the graces of the mind and heart form the first possessions of the true woman; but they know, too, that a tasteful arrangement of dress and a pleasing exterior are the best evidences she could give of refinement, education, and good sense. "What the better," asks one of those morose moralists, "is the apple for its rosy skin, if the maggot has penetrated and devoured its heart?" To answer the question literally, we would suggest that even if an apple be worm eaten, it may better have a rosy skin than a wrinkled and spotted one. As a rule, however, the worm-eaten apple never has a rosy skin, and you can tell healthy fruit as far as you can see it by its fair outside. Man's highest physical attribute is strength; woman's is beauty. We live in a beautiful world, and only emulate nature when we encourage all manifestations of beauty in our daily associations.

### ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' VIEW OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

—In conversation with a friend who saw him recently in Philadelphia—so a correspondent of the *Herald* states—Mr. Stephens took a very despondent view of the affairs in the South. He pronounced the future before that section of the country fraught with gloom and disaster, and could see nothing in the policy of reconstruction but the operation of a fearful scheme, whose ultimate result would be the destruction of either the white or the black race. Every day, he says, it becomes more painfully evident that the estrangement between the races is widening—on the part of the negroes from the effects of such instructions as teaches them to distrust and oppose the whites, and on the part of the latter from an abhorrence of negro leaders and an instinctive aversion to be ruled and legislated for, by ignorance and semi-barbarism. From what fell under his own observation in Georgia he was unable to detect anything like a spirit on either side tending to mutual sympathy of sentiment and interest.

### ANIMAL SAGACITY.

—Plutarch tells a strange story of a mule, which, when laden with salt, fell into a stream, and, finding its load thereby lightened, adopted the experiment afterward, and whenever it crossed a stream slipped into the water with its panniers. To cure this trick, the panniers were filled with sponge, under which, when fully saturated, it could barely stagger.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; but the finishing strokes are from the will; which, if well disposed, will by degrees perfect; if ill disposed, will by the superinduction of ill habits, quickly deface it.

SAFETY.—The great political campaign of 1868 is now upon us, and judging from the deplorable condition of the country, bids fair to be the most important campaign we have ever passed through; the life or death of the nation is at stake. In time of the rebellion the stake was, should there be two nations, or one; both, however, proposing to be white. Now the stake is—shall the white race rule the whole country under the banner of Democracy, or shall nigger and white equality rule under the Radical Republican banner. There is no use trying to dodge the issue, for the self-styled majority in Congress, by their acts and resolutions, have placed their party plainly before the people. No honest man can regard any platform that this party may adopt, at their National Convention, or candidate put on it, but as secondary, and intending to be ruled, and carry out said Congressional Nigger Equality Doctrine. Therefore, no soldier, sailor, or other white man who is opposed to Nigger Equality, should be deceived into the support of any General or Civilian taken up by this Nigger Equality Congress or its satellites; for such candidates are more dangerous than an outspoken white Niggerite. Now, as we of little Delaware will be called on to contribute our mite to redeem the country from the rule of those Radicals whose sole aim appears to be to degrade the white race, trample on the Constitution, destroy the prosperity and happiness of the nation, beggar the white people to try to force them to accept Nigger Equality; it therefore is the duty of the Democratic party, as it has always been a white man's party, to stand by the white race, and against the Nigger Equality party in all its phases, and against all its candidates, and to make our voice as Delawareans felt and heard.

### TO WENDT, JAN. 27th, 1868.

LABOR.—So long as man tills the earth—keeps alive the forge-fires—plies the shuttle—spreads the sail—and though last, not least, keeps the "press" in action, no product of the soil can claim preponderance. It is labor which gives permanent value to all things; without it, the fertile soil, the forest, the mine, the quarry, would be alike worthless, and man would revert to a primitive condition. It is labor, with its thousand divisions of interest, each ministering to the other's wants, that unites the world, and makes humanity akin.



## The Truth of History.

To speak of the truth of history would seem to be phrase absurd; or, at the least, superfluous; since history is truth. History is a narrative of facts; and just in the proportion that it diverges from fact and advances into the realm of fiction, it loses the quality or character of history, and becomes a great lie! How much of the so-called history of this world partakes of the latter character, would form a subject for curious investigation.

Let us illustrate, by turning over a few leaves of modern history, or what passes for history. We will go back no further than the days of the Reformation. Contemplate that great moral movement from a Catholic, and then from a Protestant standpoint, and how widely divergent are their respective records. Turn to the history of the times of Cromwell—and read the narrative of events, as related in the interest of the Roundheads or the Cavaliers, and mark the irreconcilable discrepancies. Look over the pages of the French Revolution, blurred and stained with human gore. The Jacobins and Girondists tell their respective stories of the bloody drama, and as opposite as the poles. Take up the histories of the wars of Napoleon. Read the French and then the British accounts of those stirring events; and observe in what marked contrast they stand to each other, variously colored by the passions and the prejudices which actuated their respective writers. The history of the last war between England and the U. States, will further illustrate our subject. We once met an intelligent Englishman who supposed that we were beaten throughout that contest—that our Capitol was destroyed, and the country overrun by the victorious soldiery of the fast-anchored lion. He had read British history, but there was no mention of our victories on the Lakes, nor had he heard of Ft. George, Landy's Lane, Bridgewater, Plattsburg, North Point, or New Orleans.

We come now to the several publications, purporting to be histories of the late rebellion. "Lossing, Abbott, Pollard, and the rest, have all written for the purpose of money-getting, and are all unreliable. The history of that war has not yet been written; nor can it be, until the passions and the prejudices engendered by the unhappy strife, have all subsided. Most of these works but illustrate the truth of the postulate laid down in the beginning of this article—that is, that much of what purports to be history, is simply a great lie. We need not search any further than the cause assigned for the war, which all northern writers ascribe to slavery. Truth would compel the admission, that it was the determination of the North to destroy slavery, and not slavery itself, which caused the war. Had slavery been left alone, there would have been no rebellion; and no fact in history is susceptible of more irrefragable proof than this; and yet, it is falsely alleged that slavery caused the war.

## The Late Elections.

General John Beatty, Republican, was elected to Congress from the 8th District of Ohio, on Monday last, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hamilton. His majority was over one thousand, while last November the Republican majority for Governor, was only 247. Some of the Republican journals are jubilant over this result, and are crowing as lustily over the joyous report of this "first gun" of the "Presidential campaign," as any tenant of the barn-yard. They seem to regard it as the reflex movement of the reactionary tide which set in so strongly last fall in favor of the Democrats and Conservatives, and the result has made them happy. It is a pity to disturb their felicity, but the cause of truth requires it. Gen. Beatty stumped the district on the Pendleton-Butler platform of paying the national debt in currency. Besides, the friends of Mr. Vallandigham are said to have voted against Gen. Burns, his democratic competitor, because he was in some way unacceptable to them. And yet Gen. Beatty was elected by nearly one thousand votes less than Hon. C. S. Hamilton, his predecessor, whose majority was 1,852. Let the Republican journals extract what comfort they can from these facts and circumstances.

And if their joy be not full over the result of the Ohio election, let us endeavor to increase it, by calling their attention to the result of the municipal election at Wheeling, on Tuesday, which resulted in favor of the Democrats by an average majority of five hundred gain over the vote of the year previous. How do our Republican journalists like the reverberations of that "gun," coming, too, as it does, from the banks of the Ohio? Isn't it also a token of Republican success in the next Presidential election?

We have received the first number of a new paper entitled the *INDEPENDENT*, printed at Havre de Grace, Md. by Harry Carroll, Esq. We wish Mr. Carroll abundant success.

## The Presidential Contest.

Hornee Greeley winds up a strong editorial on the coming Presidential contest with the following declaration:

We cannot win this fight by merely hanging away on a drum; and here is just where we apprehend that the managers of the Grant movement are sadly mistaken.

Greeley sometimes hits the nail on the head, and has done it in this instance. In the approaching campaign, the party that wins must do something besides "hanging away on a drum." Mere military fame will no longer sway the American people, for that sort of thing, to use a popular vulgarism, has "played out." Neither will the clap-trap cry of "copperhead," "traitor," or "rebel sympathizer," longer attract the public ear. The day has gone by for all these things, and our people need some more substantial food to feed upon during an important political campaign. Grave questions of public policy will come up, and they must be met and discussed, and the people will decide upon them. There will be no such thing as shirking these issues. That party will succeed at the next Presidential election, which the people believe can and will, in the speediest manner, redeem the pledges made when the war began, by restoring the Union.

Mr. Chase is Greeley's candidate, and the candidate of all the radicals who are devoted to principle. But Grant is the candidate of all those who are less devoted to measures than to men. They hope to succeed with him, without a platform, and without any avowal of principles, trusting to a military valor, which they hope to excite, for success. But they will be disappointed. The people want a man whose wisdom and experience as a civilian they can rely on to lead the country out of the mazes of error into which it has fallen, and away from the brink of ruin on which it is standing. That man is not Ulysses Grant.

## "Colored People."

"White people," and "Colored people," are conventionalisms in every-day use, and sanctioned by universal adoption, which are not altogether correct, strictly speaking. Nothing is more common than to designate the Caucasian and African races, which are mingled together here in our midst, as "white and colored." Whereas, both races are equally colored. "White," is commonly but erroneously said, is no color. But like black, it is the combination of all the primary colors mixed together in the same proportions in which they exist in the solar rays. Anything colorless, is transparent, or nearly so; such as pure water, or the atmosphere; and even these are not altogether devoid of color. The atmosphere is the nearest approach in nature to transparency. We can perceive no color in that which surrounds us, but when gazing into the depths profound of heavens' vaults, it presents to the eye an azure hue, and therefore cannot be said to be entirely colorless, though more transparent than all the works of nature beside. Water is the next in transparency to air. But the eye cannot penetrate far into its depths. Its color prevents it. It is wrong to say that white is not a color, since it is a combination of all colors. And nothing is colorless that is not altogether transparent, a something unknown to this mundane sphere. It would be more proper, when speaking of the above-mentioned races, to say white people and black people, or whites and negroes. But our "American citizens of African descent," are a little averse to being styled negroes, although they often apply the term (or its corruption of "nigger") to each other, in anger or derision. But they do not like to hear it applied to them by white people. Hence, we suppose, out of respect to their sensibility on this point, they have been called "colored people," a designation which would apply, as well, strictly speaking, to every other race of people, as to the descendants of Ham.

## The New Hampshire Election.

A Washington letter writer makes the following allusion to the approaching election in New Hampshire:

Letters received in Washington city from different points in New Hampshire are favorable to the prospects of the democratic party at the ensuing election. Mr. Sinclair, the democratic candidate for Governor, has recently visited Washington, and is very sanguine of success. The republican leaders of the State show their concern about the result in the numerous circulars to raise funds which they have sent out. I learn that Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Hon. J. S. Black, and other prominent gentlemen have accepted invitations of the democratic committee to address the people of New Hampshire upon the pending issues.

An informal caucus of Senators took place on Wednesday morning, and determined, it is said, to refuse Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, his seat. We suppose that any other Democrat that Maryland might send would be treated in like manner.

Later accounts say the statement that at an informal meeting of Senators it was agreed to reject Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, is entirely without foundation. Senators have individually made up their minds on this subject, but on it there has not, nor will there be, any party concert of action.

## For the Middletown Transcript.

## Mental and Moral Improvement.

Rev. Dr. Patton preached on Sunday evening, 12th January, from the 14th chapter and 20th verse of 1st Corinthians:

"Brethren, be not children in understanding; howbeit, in malice be ye children, but in understanding be men."

His discourse was addressed more particularly to young men, and was intended to encourage them to efforts for their moral and intellectual improvement. In the course of his remarks he incidentally alluded to the *Town Hall*, which it is proposed to erect in this place, and mentioned, in connection with it, the great importance of a Reading Room and a good library for the use of the youth of the town and neighborhood.

The importance of such a provision for the mental and moral advancement of the young men, and for men in middle life, as well, cannot be over-estimated. Social intercourse or amusement, seems to be a necessity of our nature. The young, especially, will have it; and it is wise to provide it for them, of a moral and beneficial character. In the absence of such provision, they will seek it for themselves, and often in places harmful alike to mental and moral character. Dr. Patton deserves the thanks of this community, and especially of every parent and guardian, for introducing the subject into the pulpit, and in this manner bringing it so prominently before the public. It is a matter of the highest importance, to the welfare of the community, and one which appeals with force and emphasis, to every right-thinking man. Let me ask every parent this plain question:—Would you not rather see your sons grow up around you, strong in moral integrity and intellectual development, than to have them come to man's estate without such advantages? Certainly you would. Then put the means of obtaining these advantages within their reach. Give them a good Hall and a good library, where they can have access to the best sources of knowledge; where they can listen to entertaining lectures; form literary associations; and polish each other, by the attrition of mind upon mind. Then you will have cause to be proud of their position and their achievements among their fellow men. Let me here recount a few of the advantages which resulted from the establishment of a public library and a lyceum, in a certain town in neighboring State. The library was founded by an eminent divine, whose useful life was cut short by the supposed foundering of the ill-fated steamer President, at sea. But his good works lived after him. The lyceum was formed of the youths of the town, from 14 to 20. They met weekly, they exercised, consisting of composition, declamation, and debate. They rubbed each other very hard in their debates, at times, and were driven to reading and study, in order to compete with each other. Among them were boys of very limited educational advantages; but they derived all the harder into the mines of intellectual lore. Now for the result:—One of these boys became a minister, far above mediocrity in his attainments. Another, a shemacher's apprentice, became a poet, whose numbers were no discredit to the immortal Nine. He accumulated wealth, and retired to the quiet of rural life; but was called hence to represent his country in the legislative councils of his native State. Another rose to distinction at the bar, became a member of Congress, and was sent abroad to represent his country at a foreign court. Another, a tanner and currier, became one of the most eloquent men that ever ascended the forum, in this part of the country. The writer has seen him, side by side with the most eminent speakers of his day, the peer of them all! Another, a tailor's boy, attained to all the paths and power in literature, and the most successful of editors, one the west, and the other in a northern State. And yet another, was made a member of Congress, Governor of his State, and a Cabinet officer. I might mention others, of that same group of boys, who rose to distinction in their several professions and avocations, mainly through the influence of that library and debating club. But I have said enough to show the happy effect of such associations upon the character and destiny of youth. Little they thought, at that time, that in their intellectual contests with each other in that unpretending lyceum they were laying the foundation of their future usefulness and eminence. But, so it was; and such are the natural results of these schools of mental and moral discipline.

Citizens of Middletown, give your sons a good Hall and a good library; and they too, will have a chance to write their names upon the scroll of fame, and gladden your hearts with their moral and intellectual progress.

**HARD TIMES IN NEW YORK.**—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

The past week has been a hard one in mercantile circles. Seven failures are reported. Some of these are called suspensions, and one or two of the parties are said to be compromising with creditors. The aggregate failures since the first of January are said to be twenty-five, with liabilities amounting to \$2,050,000.

In the wholesale market, however, some kinds of goods have been advancing within the past few days. Cambrics are 12½ cts. per yard dearer; New York Mills are held at 25 cts. and together with many bleached and brown goods, are sold ahead of production. The manufacturers of prints have been trying to put up prices 1½ cts. but have not succeeded. In wool fabrics a fair business is doing, but other fabrics, as a general thing, are hard to move.

Thomas Grady, an Irishman, died on Wednesday night, at Buffalo. He was born in the county Clare, Ireland, in 1780, and was, consequently, 108 years of age.

Mr. Thornton, the lately appointed British representative in the United States, arrived at New York on Monday.

## Meeting of Peach Growers.

At an adjourned meeting of the Peach Growers of Delaware and Maryland, held at the hotel of Mr. Wm. T. Chance, in the village of Odessa, Delaware, on Saturday the 26th day of January, 1868, in the absence of the previous officers, Daniel Corbit was called to the chair, and F. T. Perry appointed secretary.

The committee appointed at the previous meeting to report upon the future of the peach industry, presented a report in Philadelphia and to secure the return of baskets, submitted the following report, in the nature of an article of agreement, to be signed by said Peach Growers, as follows:

**WHEREAS**, We, a part of the Peach Growers of Delaware and Maryland, having for many years suffered great loss by the non-return of our Peach Baskets, in which our fruit has been carried to the Philadelphia market, and this injustice has been increasing every year, until now some of us have to bear the loss of nearly or quite one-half of the whole number of our baskets thus forwarded to that market; therefore, in order to remedy this great and growing evil; we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves, each to the other, to enforce the following articles of agreement:

**Article 1st.** Our salesmen in said city shall form themselves into an association and have a place of daily meeting for consultation.

**Article 2d.** No Peaches to be sold by our salesmen previous to their arrival, without the price per Basket or Box being definitely fixed.

**Article 3d.** All sales made by our salesmen shall be bona fide, and no deduction to be made after the fruit leaves the wharf or depot in said city.

**Article 4th.** That in all sales made by our salesmen, there shall be in addition to the price of the fruit the sum of twenty-five cents (25) for each Basket, and twenty cents (20) for each Box or Crate, collected by said salesmen, of the purchaser, the same price per Basket Box or Crate to be refunded by said salesmen on return and delivery of said Basket Box or Crate to them, or the persons authorized by them to receive the same, at said salesmen's place of deposit.

**Article 5th.** In the event of any purchaser failing to comply with these articles, or becoming unworthy of credit, it shall be the duty of the salesmen who may be aware of such facts, to apprise the salesmen of the parties to this agreement of the same, and we instruct our salesmen to refuse to sell to such delinquent purchaser, until he shall comply with the conditions aforesaid.

**Article 6th.** In the event of any salesman or agent, failing to comply with the above and foregoing articles, it will be deemed sufficient cause for his dismissal, and we bind and pledge ourselves, so to do. For the full and entire performance of each and all of the foregoing articles of agreement, we herewith subscribe our names respectively. Signed by:

Daniel Corbit, Henry Rowan, Aaron Reynolds, Serick F. Shalleross, John G. Corbit, Henry G. Whitlock, Wilson E. Vandegrift, E. C. Fenimore, F. T. Perry, Barney Reybold, Vandayke & Matthews, William M. Vandegrift, John Whitby, Samuel Fenimore, Joseph W. Vandegrift, J. B. Fenimore, Anthony Reybold.

On motion of Serick F. Shalleross it was Resolved, That in order to carry out more efficiently the foregoing articles of agreement, we now form ourselves into a company to be called, *The Peach Growers' Association of Delaware and Maryland*.

Whereupon, Daniel Corbit was elected President; Anthony Reybold, Vice President; Joseph W. Vandegrift, Secretary; E. C. Fenimore, Treasurer. That the following gentlemen: Serick F. Shalleross, Thomas J. Shalleross, Isaac Parsons, John R. Price, Henry Rowan, David J. Cummins, Barney Reybold, James Shewter, S. F. Shalleross, William Polk, Samuel Pennington, Henry Whitlock, Wilson E. Vandegrift, and John A. Cavender, be a committee to invite Peach Growers generally to become members, thus insuring unity of action, by their respective signatures to the foregoing articles of agreement.

Resolved, That the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to each of the foregoing gentlemen, who are respectively solicited to attend promptly to the duties of their appointments, to collect the sum of one dollar from each member to defray expenses of printing, &c. and transmit their doings to the Secretary before the 6th day of March next.

Resolved, That the Association now adjourn, to meet at this place, Odessa, on Saturday the 7th day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M., and that the President be authorized to report on that day, by laws for the government of the Association.

SAMUEL CORBIT, President.  
JOSEPH W. VANDEGRIFT, Secretary.

## Exciting Incident on the Ice at St. Louis.

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated Jan. 30th, says:—At four o'clock this afternoon, while some 200 or 300 persons, mainly passengers by the Ohio and Mississippi railroad train, were crossing the river on foot, the ice suddenly broke loose from each shore and began to float down the stream. Great consternation prevailed, and the people ran hither and thither in terrible fright. They could not get off at either shore, as the ice had left the river banks, and a broad open space of water intervened. It seemed as though there would be a terrible loss of life. Thousands of citizens gathered on the levee and watched the scene with intense excitement. Luckily the immense field of ice did not break up and after floating the distance of two blocks it pressed against a steamer on the Missouri shore, from which gang-planks were put out and all were rescued.

**MISCEGENATION.**—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, of Tuesday, says:

"We are told that a dashing bridal party from Alabama passed through this city on Sunday last. The bridegroom hailed originally from the North, the bride being one of Alabama's fairest daughters. On leaving this city they claimed and took possession of a birth in the sleeping car, and went on their way rejoicing."

## The United States and England.

The contingency of a war with England, growing out of various questions at issue between the two countries, is being discussed by the leading public journals, in a tone which indicates that the gravity of such a contest is not much appreciated by those who talk of it most flippantly. Even veteran statesmen sometimes seem to assume that England would be easily won by a collision with the United States.

The Hon. R. J. Walker, in a letter on the annexation of Alaska and St. Thomas, expresses the opinion that all future wars, in which we may be concerned must be mainly maritime wars, not involving directly conflicts of single vessels, or even of fleets, upon the ocean, but the capture of merchant vessels at sea; the destruction of the commerce of the enemy, and the blockade of their ports. He then refers to the commerce of England in imports and exports, including what she carries for other countries, which reaches nearly ten billions of dollars a year, and says, "destroy this trade and England falls forever." We do not see the practical value of any of these speculations.

That the House of Representatives does not anticipate a rupture very soon with England is shown by the large dropping off of the naval estimates for the present year. There are no questions open between the two countries which cannot be settled by a little common sense and a conciliatory spirit, which will be greatly promoted by the consciousness of each government that the differences between them are less likely to receive a satisfactory solution by war than by any other method of adjustment. The issues upon which we went to war with England in 1812 remain open to this day, notwithstanding our naval victories; and the serious losses to her commerce which she suffered from our privateers. We ought to remember that we too have some commerce to be injured, and that there will be injuries to endure as well as to inflict. There can be no reasonable apprehensions that the two nations, both of whom are so vitally interested in the continuance of mutual friendly relations, and who have, besides, enough on their hands to preserve domestic tranquility, are going to embark in war. In this connection it is gratifying to know that the new British minister, Mr. Thornton, who has just arrived in our country, is said to have the tact and experience and the agreeable personal qualities which will facilitate his efforts for an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between England and the United States.

**More of the Revolution.**—The bill to regulate procedure in cases of impeachment, an abstract of which we published yesterday, introduced by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, contains two clauses which are ominous of a disposition in Congress to give the finishing touch to its encroachments upon the constitution, and even to arm itself with the power of the sword for the purpose of sustaining its usurpation.

One of these clauses empowers two-thirds of the Senate to suspend an impeached officer from his functions pending trial, and this in face of the fact that the convention which framed the constitution refused to confer any such power upon Congress. Mr. Boutwell, when he brought forward his impeachment project in December, admitted that no such power existed. The other is that the officers, troops and forces of the United States shall carry into effect the orders and judgments of the court of impeachment! It is not quite two months since the attempt was made in the House of Representatives to impeach the President, and failed by a vote of 57 for and 108 against, the yeas comprising 68 republicans and 40 democrats. What Mr. Johnson has done since to warrant a renewal of the attempt, especially under such a desperate and revolutionary programme as is laid down in the bill of Mr. Edmunds, it is hard to divine. *Baltimore Sun.*

**ONE RUSSIAN POSSESSION.**—The President has sent a message to Congress, accompanied by all the correspondence and other documents, relative to the formal transfer of the Russian American possessions to the United States. Secretary Seward says, in his letter of instruction to General Roussseau: "It is expected that in the transaction of the important business hereby entrusted to you, it will be borne in mind that in giving the territory the Emperor of all the Russias has been actuated by a desire of giving a signal proof of that friendship for the United States which has characterized his own reign and that of his illustrious predecessor."

On the fifth of December General Roussseau made a circumstantial report of the proceedings attending the transfer, and transmission of the State Department a copy of the agreement, signed by him and approved by the Russian Governor and Commissioner General Roussseau says his intercourse with them, personal and official, was of the most friendly character, and exactly such as he was sure the Secretary desired, and that the inhabitants generally are pleased with the cession of the territory to the United States.

**THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.**—Among the new improvements recently projected by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey is one for the greater privacy in traveling. Their new cars are divided into five entirely separate compartments, arranged, as the newspaper description states, "to sleep comfortably six passengers," and to each of which the servant attached to every car can be summoned by touching a spring.

The innovation, though not new, for something similar was used in the early days of railroading, is one which only needs to be found out to become popular among all who have any fondness for privacy; and we are especially glad to see it, on this road because the rival lines between New York and Chicago must in time be forced into adopting it, whence it will be by degrees spread into general use.

Under the rule of retrenchment between three and four hundred men have been discharged in the last few weeks from one branch of the Quartermaster's Department, and Secretary Stanton is being besieged by applicants for employment, but as there is no need whatever of their services, it is impossible to meet the urgent appeals that are being made.

## News from Abroad.

In the Canadian House of Assembly, January 25th, a motion was introduced to take into consideration the lamentable emigration of the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec to the United States, and to devise means for the arrest of the same. The mover spoke at great length in support of his motion, and pointed out that the source of the evil was the little encouragement given to the settlers in the eastern townships, and the want of sufficient industrial and manufacturing resources. Agriculture was not sufficient to meet the wants of the population, as during bright months of the year that interest was entirely suspended, and families were forced to emigrate to the States in search of employment. He proposed that the question of manufactures receive their earnest attention, and that a liberal home-made law, similar to that in operation in the United States, be enacted. A number of members took part in the discussion and the debate was adjourned until Monday.

A despatch from Naples, dated January 29th, says, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which has continued with greater or less intensity since its commencement in the past year, has culminated in an unusual and very fatal catastrophe. Yesterday evening the side of Mount Vesuvius lying right opposite to the gate of Castello Movo, one of the fortifications of this city, situated between the Royal Palace and the sea, fell, tumbling outward. The detached portion buried several houses built in the vicinity, and overwhelmed carriages and other conveyances passing on the highway at that moment. The scene is melancholy and full of ruin. The road running in the neighborhood of the volcano is filled with rocks and earth, which lately formed part of the mountain. This extraordinary event has also been attended with considerable loss of life, but the number of persons killed has not yet been ascertained.

Not only in France but along the northern coast of Africa the lack of food is general. According to a recent letter from Paris, the number of deaths in Algeria within the last six months, from starvation, exceeds 100,000. This, the correspondent asserts, is no exaggeration. In the adjoining government of Tunis, from the seacoast to the interior, there are numerous deaths from starvation. Last year complaints of the scarcity of food were seldom heard outside of India.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Morning Herald states that the distress amongst the poorer classes in Russia, owing to the bad harvest, is in many parts of the country very severe. At the opening of the Provincial Assembly of Novgorod, the governor recommended a liberal vote of money to supply the peasants with the means of subsistence. The Governor of Olonetz opened the Provincial Assembly of that government with a similar address.

**SNOW IN ENGLAND.**—On the 8th, ultimo the hills of Surrey, Hants and Sussex were covered with deep snow, and the whole country around presented a most wintry aspect. The greatest difficulty prevailed in getting outlying cattle up from the grazing lands to the straw yards, and many farm homesteads are completely snowed up. In the low and hollow lands the snow drifted to a considerable depth, and the hedges and fences were buried.

With the accounts of suffering in Sweden we are already familiar. In Eastern Prussia the destitution is so severe that members of the royal family have volunteered to obtain contributions, and Parliament has appropriated considerable sums, which thus far prove inadequate.

Considerable feeling has been created by the recent resolutions of the United States House of Representatives, declaring the sympathy of the nation with the Russian journals of London have editorialized on the subject, and severely criticized this expression of unfriendly feeling toward England.

Information has been received in Madrid, Spain, by the government that another rising has been planned by the Carlists in Catalonia and Aragon, and active measures have been taken to thwart the movement.

The action of our House of Representatives in relation to the rights of American citizens abroad has occasioned considerable feeling, and the London journals severely criticize it as showing an unfriendly feeling toward England.

The latest advices received in England from the Abyssinian expedition state that King Theodoros is confronted by rebels in his own dominion, and that he will have to fight them as well as the English forces.

A despatch from Havana, dated January 20, says grand religious ceremonies took place at the Cathedral to day. A "Te Deum" was sung in thanksgiving for the disappearance of the Cholera from the island.

A despatch from Paris, dated January 25, says ten of the newspapers of this city have been fined 1,000 francs (\$200 each), for printing illegal reports of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif.

The arrest of Mr. Train in England is now asserted to have been the local authorities at Queenstown and without orders from the General Government.

The London *Observer*, of January 26, asserts that by the last dispatches exchanged between Lord Stanley and Secretary Seward, on the Alabama claims, the correspondence is finally closed.

**PREVALENCE OF FANIN IN EUROPE.**—The extent to which famine prevails in various parts of Europe and on the southern shore of the Mediterranean is somewhat remarkable.

The Lower House of the Danish Parliament has unanimously ratified the treaty for the sale of the island of St. Thomas to the United States.

The French Government has issued an official address announcing the passage of the new army law, and arguing that it is a pledge of continued peace.

The Crown Princess of Prussia is getting up an international exhibition of needlework, to be held at Berlin in October.

## Items of News.

The Navy Department has just issued the navy register for 1868, form which it appears that the number of vessels sold since the publication of the register in 1867, is 50. One was wrecked, the Sacramento, in the Bay of Bengal. Forty-nine iron clads are laid up. There have been during the past year 67 registrations. Thirty-nine deaths have occurred. There were five deaths in the marine corps of officers, and seventeen dismissals of officers of the regular army since January, 1867.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition from the Grand Council of the Union League of Maryland, asking that the Reconstruction laws be extended to that State.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature, making it unlawful for first cousins to marry; and subjecting parties who violate this law to a fine of \$1,000, or to imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment.

T. H. Hannor, freedmen's bureau agent at Lake Providence, La. who absconded # few days ago with \$8,000 belonging to the freedmen and others, has been arrested at Charleston, S. C. and nearly all the money was recovered.

A skating tournament is to be held at Alleghany City, Pa. this month. A hurdle race and \$10,000 in prizes are among the features. What if the ice should fail!

A gentleman who has arrived in Nashville, Tenn. by railroad from New Orleans, reports that sixty persons died in that city from cholera last week, and that the disease is on the increase.

The steambot Emerald, with a cargo of sugar, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, has been sunk in the Mississippi. Three lives are reported lost.

Thirty-five persons are reported to have died in Chicago, Illinois, during 1st week, without medical attendance, being too poor to employ physicians.

During the past year, the average premium paid for loans in the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association of Lamberville, Pa. was \$47.70.

Wm. Dismore, seventy-six years of age, one day last week walked from Ellsworth, Me. to Harrington, a distance of thirty miles.

White Gunpowder is now manufactured in France, which leaves no trace in the gun. It is highly spoken of in French military circles.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin which had no existence thirty years ago, now contains 81,000 inhabitants.

Jefferson Davis has been nominated for the presidency of the Texas Pacific railroad. He is now in Mississippi.

The past week has been a hard one in mercantile circles in New York. Seven failures are reported.

The oldest inhabitant of Detroit is a negro one hundred and fourteen years of age.

There were nearly six hundred buildings erected in Providence, R. I. last year, at a cost of about six millions of dollars.

Several South American powers are said to stand ready to purchase our iron-clads as soon as they are offered for sale.

The Allentown (Pa.) *News* says that all the rolling mills in that city are partly idle, owing to a strike among the puddlers.

The peach trees are blossoming, and the tomatoes ripening in Florida.

The Mississippi river is to be bridged at St. Louis, in the shortest time possible.

**THE KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S RAILROADS.**—The "Centreville (Md.) *Observer*, referring to the fact that this road has been put under contract, remarks:

This railroad will ultimately identify us with Philadelphia and New York, and if Baltimore loses the entire Eastern Shore trade she can attribute it to no other cause than her indisposition to secure and maintain it. Appeal after appeal has been made to her citizens to assist this shore in the building of a road to connect at Elkton, and thus secure for her for all time the trade from this shore, but they turned a deaf ear, and Philadelphia came forward and built the Delaware railroad, and by the feeders, which, being short, were easily built, she now secures the Eastern Shore and Delaware trade. We would much rather patronize Baltimore, being our metropolis, but if she does not desire the trade of our people, and her actions speak for her, we must go to Philadelphia, who does desire it.

**A WRINKLE ABOUT THE AGE OF HORSES.**—A short time ago we met a gentleman from Illinois, who gave us a piece of information in regard to ascertaining the age of a horse, after he or she has passed the ninth year, which was new to us, and will be, we are sure, to most of our readers.

It is this: After the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well-defined wrinkle for each year over nine. If for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get it. So says the gentleman; and he is confident it will never fail. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If true, the horse dentist must give up his trade.

**MORTALITY IN CHARLESTON.**—There were only fifteen deaths in the city of Charleston, S. C. for the week ending on the 13th of this month, including blacks and whites. Eight years ago the average mortality was over fifty. This might appear like a decided improvement in the sanitary condition of this city but for the fact that in 1860 the population of Charleston numbered 40,000, while in 1868 it barely reaches 15,000. The ratio of deaths to population is therefore about the same as before the war.

**A DISINFECTANT.**—Attention is being called to the use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant. The Gardiner's Chronicle gives details of its use at the Lodge Farm, in England, during the late prevalence of the cattle plague, where over one hundred cows were saved under circumstances which must otherwise have proved more or less fatal. The treatment consisted in administering the diluted acid internally by the spoonful, and



## The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY SATURDAY.  
BY HENRY & WM. R. VANDERFORD.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.  
Single copies five cents.  
Advertisements.—One square of ten lines, \$1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square of ten lines, six months \$6; one year, \$10; one year, with the privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column \$50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until the advertiser orders otherwise. Advertisements published at advertising rates: Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business. All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.  
Office corner Main and Scott streets, over D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.

### LOCAL AFFAIRS

**New Railroad.**—It is proposed to run a Railroad from Lincoln to tide-water, on the Delaware Bay, about six miles distance, to be a continuation of a road talked of from some point opposite the city of Baltimore, across the Eastern Shore of Maryland to Lincoln. This would make a direct route from the Delaware Capes to Baltimore. The proposed point of terminus, on the Delaware side, is at one of the finest harbors on the bay. Rev. H. J. Gaylord, an enterprising, public spirited and intelligent citizen of Lincoln, surveyed and made a favorable report on the same to parties interested.

**Meeting of Peach Growers.**—The meeting at Odessa on Saturday last, was well attended, about forty gentlemen being present. They resolved themselves into an association to be known as the Fruit Growers' Association of Delaware and Maryland, and appointed their officers and adopted regulations for the guidance of themselves and agents in the sale of fruit, having determined to charge 20 cents for boxes and 25 cents for baskets, the price to be deducted when said boxes and baskets are returned. See the proceedings in another column.

**Mr. D. L. Dunning, dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods,** will accept our thanks for a box of Richardson's Combined Paper (Covers and Books). These are just the articles for young men, especially at this season of gayety, and if summoned to ball, party, or rout, they can adorn themselves with clean linen, or at least the semblance of it, without quarrelling with their washwoman. Give him a call, as his is the only store where they can be purchased.

**The Snow.**—There was a heavy fall of snow on Wednesday, since which time the sleighing has been very fine, and our citizens have seemed to enjoy it vastly, our streets being musical, day and night, with the "tintinnabulation" of the bells.

"Those merry bells—those merry bells,  
How many tales their music tell,  
Of gleeful laughter and loud halloo,  
And upbet in the drifted snow."

The sale of the pews at Grace Church, Wilmington, took place on Monday evening. Out of 76 pews offered, 74 brought a premium. The price paid for choice of pews ranged from \$10 to \$550, the latter price being paid by Mr. Delaplaine McDaniel, for the first choice. The total sales amounted to \$7,294.50, and the rent added to this makes \$81,000.50.

**Leap Year.**—A Bachelor friend, who is in the market, sends us the following about Leap Year. Will not the ladies take the hint?

This is leap-year, and the girls  
May set their caps and braid their curls,  
To catch a leap.  
This is the custom of the age,  
Made up by some well-learned sage,  
Long time ago.

A building association has been organized in Elkton. Every town and neighborhood should have one.  
Having completed a handsome Town Hall, our Elkton neighbors are now talking of erecting a new Jail and Court House, both of which are very much needed.

**The Concert.**—Don't fail to be present on Wednesday evening next. The object is such as commends itself to everyone, besides the musical treat in store for those who may be present. The house will doubtless be filled to its utmost capacity.

The ladies of New Castle have procured a handsome bible which will be presented to Sherman Lodge of that place on the evening of the 7th of February, by Rev. D. George. It will be received on behalf of the Lodge, by John Wharton.

On Monday week, a tenant house in Elkton, belonging to the heirs of Andrew Alexander, was considerably damaged by fire. Elkton has two fire engines, but no hose.

Moses Harrington, Esq. has been appointed, by Governor Saulsbury, Register of Wills of Kent County, vice James L. Heverin, Esq. whose term has expired.

The conjunction of the planets Venus and Jupiter, on Thursday evening, presented a beautiful sight in a cloudless sky.

The mercury in the thermometer, yesterday morning, fell to 6. This is the coldest of the season.

Divine service will be held in St. Ann's Church on Sunday, (to-morrow) Rev. W. D. Mitchell, of Elkton, officiating, and every Sunday after until further notice.

**THE DOMINION DISINTEGRATING.**—A Nova Scotia newspaper, published at Halifax, declares that Nova Scotia will certainly secede from the Canadian Dominion—the people have determined to rid themselves of the new government at any cost. Prince Edward's Island, which the confederatists have been anxious to add to the Dominion, returns a decided negative to the proposals for annexation.

### WINTER.

Written for the Middletown Transcript, BY R. VANDERFORD.  
The winter, dear winter, and cold the winds blow,  
The ground is all covered with ice and with snow,  
The trees are all stripped of their mantle of green,  
No birding or blossoming are now to be seen.  
The hills in their ice-frosts firmly are bound,  
The frost-spirit breathes o'er the face of the ground;  
The icicles pendant hang over the eaves,  
And the wind whistles in eddies the rustling leaves.  
It shrieks through the casement, and in at the door,  
And all through the night hear it rattling roar,  
The mitre eddies silently flies,  
So keen and so cutting through storm-tossed skies.  
The dark leaden clouds dim the light of the sun,  
And the dull dreary hours dawn shuttlingly on,  
Barometron forgets the cold biting sleet,  
And the snow-drifts lie piled at the traveller's feet.  
The wealthy, at ease in their mansions so warm,  
Heed not the rude blast of the pitiless storm—  
The loud-roaring tempest, the elements' din,  
Serve only to heighten their comfort within.  
The poor, in their hovels, these feel the cold blast,  
And shudder and shake as the storm-spirit goes past,  
Oh! pity the poor, in their lonely state,  
And turn them not empty away from your gate.

### MARRIED.

On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. John Patton, D. D. Mr. Edwin J. Price and Miss Emma Bucke, all of this town. No cards.  
On the 21st ultimo, in Immanuel Church, New Castle, by the Rev. Charles Spencer, Bankston T. Holcomb and Edith M. daughter of the late John E. Driver, all of New Castle.  
On the 25th of December, in West Chester, Pa. by Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. George Benston and Miss Anna Spruay, both of this county.  
In Smyrna, on the 22d ultimo, by Rev. W. B. Gregg, Mr. Frank P. Rosen and Miss Mary L. Grimes, both of this county.  
On the 21st ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. Cooke, D. D. George W. Cullen, Jr. and Miss Annie C. daughter of James R. Clements, Esq. both of Smyrna.  
On the 21st ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles Villiger, Wm. G. Temple, Esq. of Baltimore, and Emma V. daughter of Hon. Lemuel Roberts, of Queen Anne's county, Md. No cards.

### DIED.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday last, of pneumonia, Mrs. Susan B. Woodward, in the 32d year of her age.  
On the 30th ultimo, at the residence of her son, James Arthur, in Christiansa Hundred, Mrs. Ann Arthur, in the 60th year of her age.  
In Wilmington, on the 29th ultimo, George Walter, aged 21 months, and on the 30th ultimo, Nellie Harrison, son and daughter of James and Jane Parker.  
In Christiansa Hundred, on the 26th ultimo, Nancy, daughter of Moses and Nancy Lowther.  
In Wilmington, last month, 28th, at her residence, Elizabeth Ashburnham, aged 94 years.  
On Monday, January 27th, 1868, near Woodlawn, Cecil county, Md. Belle, daughter of Wm. J. and Laura McCormick, aged 1 year, 3 months and 22 days.  
On the 28th ultimo, at his residence, in Queen Anne's county, William H. Wilmer, Esq. after a protracted illness.  
On the 17th ultimo, in Thoroughfare Neck, this county, Mr. John C. May, aged 53 years, and 3 months.

### THE MARKETS.

**MIDDLETOWN MARKET.**  
Wheat, prime red.....\$2 45  
Corn, white.....1 00  
Oats.....60  
Timothy Seed.....4 00  
Clover Seed.....50  
Butter.....25  
Eggs.....25  
Turkeys.....15  
Ducks.....15  
Lard.....15  
Hogs.....10  
Potatoes.....10  
Wheat red.....\$2 45  
Corn.....1 12  
Oats.....70  
Flour.....\$12 75  
Prime red wheat.....\$2 50  
Corn, new yellow.....1 15  
Oats.....75  
Flour.....\$12 75  
Prime red wheat.....\$2 50  
Corn, new yellow.....1 15  
Oats.....75  
Flour.....\$12 75

**OLD NEWSPAPERS.** fifty cents a hundred, for sale at this office.  
February 1st.

**TO FARMERS.**  
300,000 ORANGE ORANGE QUICKS, of Prime Quality, for sale.  
ANDREW HUSHBERRY, Middletown, Del.  
Apply to  
Feb 1st

**E. REYNOLDS,**  
Notary Public and Conveyancer,  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.  
DEEDS, Mortgages, Bonds, Leases, &c. carefully and promptly prepared.  
Feb 1st

**WANTED.**  
A COMPETENT PERSON to cultivate, on a share, a Farm of 212 acres, in Northumberland county, Va. There is a large two-story brick house, in good repair, new Barn, Corn Houses, Ice House, &c. on the premises, all of which the tenant can use. It is within one mile of a Steamboat Landing, three miles from Heathsville, the county seat, and is perfectly healthy. Nearly all the land is cleared and well fenced. It is suitable for raising grain, and has always brought good crops. Some capital will be required to stock and work the farm.  
Apply to  
Dr. D. R. HAGNER,  
Washington, D. C.  
Or  
E. S. JONES,  
Cecilton, Md.  
Feb 1st

**NOTICE.**  
The undersigned will offer for sale, without reserve, on  
Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1868, his entire STOCK and FARMING UTENSILS, consisting of 1 good HORSE and 1 OIL, one of which is a fine Driving Mare; 12 head of CATTLE, 6 of which are Milch Cows, most of them coming into profit; 1 Yoke of Good Work OXEN, 1 full-bred Albany BULL, 1 year old, and 3 head of Young Cattle.  
FARMING UTENSILS.—2 Farm Wagons, both with iron axles; 1 splendid Peach Wagon, nearly new, with iron axle; 1 Ox Cart with iron axle; 1 Grain and Phosphate Drill; 2 Reapers, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Steel Tooth Horse Rake, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Roller, 1 two-horse Cultivator, 2 Hay Riggers, 1 Corn Drag, lot of Peach Ladders, lot of Grain Bags, Plovers, Cultivators, Chains, Wagon and Plow Harness, Mowing Scythes, Grain Cradles, Corn Droppers, &c. Also, 1 Desk and Book Case, 1 Table and 1 Wash Stand.  
Terms easy and made known on day of sale.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
HENRY CLAYTON,  
R. T. P. CLAYTON, Auctioneer,  
January 18-19

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
WILL be sold at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 6th of February, 1868, at the late residence of William Davis, dec'd, in Thoroughfare Neck, Appomattock Hundred, near Denbaryville, the following Personal Property, to wit:  
2 HORSES, 1 pair of excellent  
gentle Milchs, 5 Milch Cows,  
coming into profit; 1 Yoke  
of Oxen, 1 pair of three-year old Steers, well  
matched and have been handled; 5 Young Cat-  
tles, two years old in the spring; 1 Heifer, coming  
three years old; and several very fine Shoats.  
2 Farm Wagons, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Grain Fan, 1  
Corn Sheller, 2 Grain Bags, 1 Hayfork, 1  
Wheel Rake, Plovers, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow  
and Wagon Harness, Pork by the pound, Clover  
Hay by the ton, Corn Fodder and Straw, to be  
fed on the farm, &c. &c. 35 Acres of Wheat in  
the ground.  
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m. Terms  
cash.  
SAML. JEFFERSON,  
BUFFALO ROBES to be sold cheap by  
JAN 25  
NAUDAIN & BRO.

## LARGE SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, Maryland, the undersigned, Administrator D. B. N. with the Will annexed, of the late Gov. Vauxey, will sell at Cherry Grove, in Sandraw Neck, in said county, on  
Thursday Morning, February 13th, 1868, all the Personal Estate which was held during her life by Mrs. Mary W. Vauxey, lately deceased, under the provisions of the said Will. Said property consists of  
2 Horses, 2 Mares, 1 pair of Mules,  
1 Colt, 2 Bulls, 1 pair of Oxen, 1 Steer,  
7 Cows, 1 Heifer, 2 Yearling Calves, 30  
Sheep, 20 Shoats, and 4 small Pigs.  
2 Family Carriages, 2 Ox Carts, 1 Farm Wagon,  
1 Phosphate Drill, 1 Peach Wagon, 1 Pennington Reaper, 1 Iron Roller, 1 Steel-Tooth Horse Rake, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Cider Press, 1 Hayfork, 1 Shovel, 1 Barrel Corn Sheller, 1 Lifting Hay Fork, Plovers, Harrows, Cultivators, Harness, Peach Baskets, Peach Ladders, and many other articles used on a farm.  
Black Walnut and Chestnut Posts, 1,445 Chestnut Rails, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Clover Hay, Lard, 2,500 pounds of Pork.  
Also, Bedsteads and Sacking, Hair, Husk, Straw and Mixed Mattresses, Feather Beds, a large quantity of Bedding and Table Linen, a large quantity of China, Glass and Crockery Ware, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Mirrors, Stoves, Cook Cases, an assortment of valuable books, and numerous articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture not herein mentioned.  
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:—Sums under \$20, cash; on sums of \$20 and upward, a credit of six months may be had, the purchaser giving his note with two sureties to be approved by the undersigned.  
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. precisely.  
JAMES BLACK GROOME, Administrator  
D. B. N. & Co. of Thomas W. Vauxey, dec'd.  
Feb 1st

**WORK HORSES.**  
2 pair Work Horses, 12 head  
of CATTLE, consisting of  
8 Milch Cows, 1 pair Work Oxen, 1 Bull, coming  
3 years old; 6 head of Young Cattle, one and  
two years old; 10 head of good Shoats,  
2 Farm Wagons, one of which is nearly new;  
1 Mill Wagon, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Roller, 1 Corn Sheller,  
Grain Fan, 1 Wheat Rake, 1 Wheat Drill, 2  
Reapers, Pennington's make; Plovers, Harrows,  
Cultivators, Chains, Wagon and Plow Harness,  
Hoes, Forks, Grain Cradles and Mowing Scythes,  
2 set Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Collars, Bridles, &c. 1 good Cook Stove and Fixtures.  
Shoulders and Sides by the pound.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. when  
conditions will be made known.  
THOMAS R. HAYS,  
Feb 1st R. T. P. CLAYTON, Auctioneer.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
THE subscriber, intending to decline farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on Bohemia Manor, near St. Augustine, on  
Wednesday, the 19th day of February, inst. his entire Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of 5 head of good

**WORK HORSES.**  
2 pair Work Horses, 12 head  
of CATTLE, consisting of  
8 Milch Cows, 1 pair Work Oxen, 1 Bull, coming  
3 years old; 6 head of Young Cattle, one and  
two years old; 10 head of good Shoats,  
2 Farm Wagons, one of which is nearly new;  
1 Mill Wagon, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Roller, 1 Corn Sheller,  
Grain Fan, 1 Wheat Rake, 1 Wheat Drill, 2  
Reapers, Pennington's make; Plovers, Harrows,  
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Hoes, Forks, Grain Cradles and Mowing Scythes,  
2 set Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Collars, Bridles, &c. 1 good Cook Stove and Fixtures.  
Shoulders and Sides by the pound.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. when  
conditions will be made known.  
THOMAS R. HAYS,  
Feb 1st R. T. P. CLAYTON, Auctioneer.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
WILL be sold at the Post Office, in Middletown, Delaware, on  
This Saturday Evening, February 1st, at 7 o'clock, a very large assortment of  
Three-Ply COTTON STOCKINGS,  
for Men and Women. They are warranted as  
represented or no sale.  
ROBERT FELL, Manufacturer,  
Feb 1st St. George's, Del.

**NOTICE.**  
Citizens' Nat'l. Bank of Middletown,  
Middletown, Del., January 27, 1868.  
THE Stated Meetings of the Directors of this  
Bank will be held on TUESDAY of each  
week instead of Monday.  
Feb 1st J. R. HALL,  
Cashier.

**200 Tons Lehigh Coal,**  
FOR SALE BY  
E. T. EVANS.

**100 Tons Locust Mountain Coal,**  
FOR SALE BY  
E. T. EVANS.

**100 Tons Shamokin Coal,**  
FOR SALE BY  
E. T. EVANS.

**200 Bushels Prime Clover Seed,**  
FOR SALE BY  
E. T. EVANS.

**50 Bus Prime Timothy Seed,**  
FOR SALE BY  
E. T. EVANS.

**1000 Bus Wilmington Ground Plaster,**  
FOR SALE BY  
E. T. EVANS.

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Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1868, his entire STOCK and FARMING UTENSILS, consisting of 1 good HORSE and 1 OIL, one of which is a fine Driving Mare; 12 head of CATTLE, 6 of which are Milch Cows, most of them coming into profit; 1 Yoke of Good Work OXEN, 1 full-bred Albany BULL, 1 year old, and 3 head of Young Cattle.  
FARMING UTENSILS.—2 Farm Wagons, both with iron axles; 1 splendid Peach Wagon, nearly new, with iron axle; 1 Ox Cart with iron axle; 1 Grain and Phosphate Drill; 2 Reapers, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Steel Tooth Horse Rake, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Roller, 1 two-horse Cultivator, 2 Hay Riggers, 1 Corn Drag, lot of Peach Ladders, lot of Grain Bags, Plovers, Cultivators, Chains, Wagon and Plow Harness, Mowing Scythes, Grain Cradles, Corn Droppers, &c. Also, 1 Desk and Book Case, 1 Table and 1 Wash Stand.  
Terms easy and made known on day of sale.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
HENRY CLAYTON,  
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January 18-19

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
WILL be sold at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 6th of February, 1868, at the late residence of William Davis, dec'd, in Thoroughfare Neck, Appomattock Hundred, near Denbaryville, the following Personal Property, to wit:  
2 HORSES, 1 pair of excellent  
gentle Milchs, 5 Milch Cows,  
coming into profit; 1 Yoke  
of Oxen, 1 pair of three-year old Steers, well  
matched and have been handled; 5 Young Cat-  
tles, two years old in the spring; 1 Heifer, coming  
three years old; and several very fine Shoats.  
2 Farm Wagons, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Grain Fan, 1  
Corn Sheller, 2 Grain Bags, 1 Hayfork, 1  
Wheel Rake, Plovers, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow  
and Wagon Harness, Pork by the pound, Clover  
Hay by the ton, Corn Fodder and Straw, to be  
fed on the farm, &c. &c. 35 Acres of Wheat in  
the ground.  
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m. Terms  
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SAML. JEFFERSON,  
BUFFALO ROBES to be sold cheap by  
JAN 25  
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Hay by the ton, Corn Fodder and Straw, to be  
fed on the farm, &c. &c. 35 Acres of Wheat in  
the ground.  
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m. Terms  
cash.  
SAML. JEFFERSON,  
BUFFALO ROBES to be sold cheap by  
JAN 25  
NAUDAIN & BRO.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
WILL be sold at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 6th of February, 1868, at the late residence of William Davis, dec'd, in Thoroughfare Neck, Appomattock Hundred, near Denbaryville, the following Personal Property, to wit:  
2 HORSES, 1 pair of excellent  
gentle Milchs, 5 Milch Cows,  
coming into profit; 1 Yoke  
of Oxen, 1 pair of three-year old Steers, well  
matched and have been handled; 5 Young Cat-  
tles, two years old in the spring; 1 Heifer, coming  
three years old; and several very fine Shoats.  
2 Farm Wagons, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Grain Fan, 1  
Corn Sheller, 2 Grain Bags, 1 Hayfork, 1  
Wheel Rake, Plovers, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow  
and Wagon Harness, Pork by the pound, Clover  
Hay by the ton, Corn Fodder and Straw, to be  
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SAML. JEFFERSON,  
BUFFALO ROBES to be sold cheap by  
JAN 25  
NAUDAIN & BRO.

## NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES, AND NEW STYLES.

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia with a stock of goods of great variety of styles and qualities, being selected with an eye single to the tastes and wishes of the people generally. Our stock of  
Muslins being entirely New,  
we can offer great bargains in  
NEW YORK MILLS, WAMASUTTA  
and all leading makes of Bleached Goods, Also, standard Brown Muslins, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheerings.

We are offering our FALL and WINTER GOODS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES such as  
Ladies Dress Goods,  
Shawls, Cassimeres,  
Balmoral Skirts,  
Ladies' Vests,  
Gents' Knit Shirts.

A LARGE STOCK OF  
Boots & Shoes, Selling Low,  
all being purchased from manufacturers.

ALL WE ASK IS TRIAL, AND SHOW  
GOODS WITH GREAT PLEASURE.

**NAUDAIN & BRO.**  
Jan 25-ly Middletown.

**LUMBER. LUMBER.**  
THE subscribers offer to the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country their thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, and embrace this medium in announcing to all builders and contractors and those in want of Lumber, that they are prepared to supply them on the most liberal terms. We have reduced our price, as the market has advanced, and we think that they will compare with the city prices. Our stock is very large, embracing a full assortment of  
SPRUCE,  
HEMLOCK,  
AND OAK FRAMING STUFF,  
ALL SIZES.  
WHITE PINE BOARDS,  
HEMLOCK  
OAK PLANK,  
WHITE PINE DO.  
WHITE PINE SIDING,  
YELLOW PINE FLOORING,  
HEMLOCK  
PLASTERING LATHES,  
SPRUCE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES,  
PLAIN AND FANCY PICKETING,  
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

**Building Hardware,**  
NAILS AND SPECIALTIES.  
BRICKS,  
CALCINE PLASTER, LIME & HAIR.  
HEWES' PHOSPHATE.

**PAINTS, OIL, TURPENTINE,**  
VAENISH, DRY JAPAN, GLASS.

**J. B. FENIMORE & CO.**  
On the Railroad, above the National Hotel,  
January 25-ly

**CHEAP DRY GOODS.**  
Andrew E. Crow & Co.  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country that they have commenced the Dry Goods Business at  
207 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

where they intend to keep a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as  
Merinoes, Poplins, Alpaca & Coburgs,  
BOTH BLACK AND COLORED.

We would call special attention to our stock of  
Table and Shirting Linens,  
BLEACHED AND  
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,  
CALICOES AND DOMESTICS.  
A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS AND  
CASSIMERES,  
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.  
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.  
DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER,  
207 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL.

**ANDREW E. CROW & CO.**  
January 25-ly

**ODESSA NURSERIES.**  
WE are now offering for sale, for Spring Planting, 1868, No. 1 Plants of the  
BLACKBERRY,  
RASPBERRY,  
STRAWBERRY,  
GOOSEBERRY,  
CURRANT AND  
GRAPE VINES,  
by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, all of which will be warranted genuine and true to name.  
Also, Oregan Orange Plants, Asparagus Roots, and Early Goodrich Potatoes.  
January 25-3m  
P. L. & H. YATT,  
Odessa, Del.

**Vocal and Instrumental Concert and Festival.**  
The Middletown Singing School, D. J. Quinte, by Teacher, will give a CONCERT for the benefit of the Sabbath School, in the M. E. Church, on  
Wednesday Evening, February 5th, 1868.  
Prof. G. T. Cole, Organist.  
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the stores.  
Half tickets for children can be procured at the door.  
N. B.—Should the weather be unfavorable on Wednesday Evening, the Concert will take place the next fair evening.  
January 25-3m  
DUNNING'S.

**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,**  
Graining, Chins Glossing, Calcmining, Paper Hanging, &c.  
All work done with neatness and despatch.  
He invites the public to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom.  
All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.  
January 11-6m

**WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.**  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.  
THE undersigned take this method of notifying the public that they have opened a  
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE  
In Middletown, Del. opposite Davis' Hotel, where they have on hand a large and varied assortment of WINES AND LIQUORS, in bottles and casks, which they offer on advantageous terms to all who purchase at wholesale or retail.  
Also, a fine assortment of choice TOBACCO AND CIGARS.  
COCHRAN & DAVIS.  
Jan. 4-6mo.

**Middletown Carriage Works.**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1850.  
J. M. COX & BRO., Proprietors.  
WE keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order Carriages of the latest styles and finished in the best manner, as we employ none but first-class workmen, and use only the best material.  
Repairing executed with neatness and despatch.  
All work warranted. Jan 4-4f

**LIVERY STABLE.**  
HORSES AND CARRIAGES for hire at the Stables of L. R. Davis' Middletown Hotel. The horses are safe, and careful drivers will be provided when desired. Terms moderate. Apply to  
THOS. MURRAY,  
At the Stables.  
Jan. 4-y.

**GEORGE GRAY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, New Castle, Delaware.  
January 18-3m

**James H. Frazier, M. D.**  
GLASGOW, DEL.  
OFFICE at the residence of R. M. Black, Esq. Offers his professional services to the public.  
Jan. 4-y.

**DIARIES, for 1868, for sale at**  
JAN. 4-2



Moral Reading.

Light in the Dwelling.

Stopping for a short time in a village at the North, during a summer tour, and leaving occasion to need some plain sewing done, I was directed by my humble washerwoman to an old lady, who lived in a lowly part of the town, in an upper chamber, and earned her support by the needle. On finding the poor dwelling, I passed by the lower story, which seemed to be occupied by a number of persons, of not very cleanly appearance, and reached a narrow staircase in the back part of the building. A small room opened at the head of the stairs, which was an aspect of great neatness and poverty. An old carpet covered the floor, scrupulously clean and well-mended. A table, covered with a scanty piece of white cotton, stood on one side of the room, and a few books, gave an appearance of cheer to the otherwise somewhat desolate apartment. A very small cooking-stove, well blackened, added to the look of comfort. The only occupant was the old lady to whom I had been directed. She was dressed in a faded calico, very clean; a plain collar, and a pure white muslin cap bespoke the purity of her mind and heart. I was much struck by the dignity of her manner, which indicated converse with herself, and forbade too close an approach by others. I hardly knew how to address her, being a stranger, and feeling an unusual respect, which called for unusual deference under the circumstances. However, having made known the errand, and received satisfactory answers, I ventured to remark, "You seem to be alone here."

"Yes," she replied, "I have lived in this room thirty years."

The tears started to my eye, and my heart melted with pity.

"Thirty years alone! and have you no friends?"

"I had a husband, and an only daughter. It was pleasant to see her coming in every night from her work; for she used to go out sewing in families during the day; but it is a long time since she died, and I have been alone since; I miss her very much."

She cast down her glance as she said this, and I thought I saw her eye glisten; but no tear dropped, and the features of her face remained in their calm dignity. I was moved with sympathy and tenderness. An old woman, with naught in retrospect but sad memories! Those vanished loves! those conjugal and maternal endearments! those voices of kindness that buoyancy of youth! those hopes of life's spring and summer! the heart-ache of home! all vanished forever! And the prospect! An open grave! a dark, cold valley! a disabled age! a lonely death-bed! Poor, poor humanity! O! to be born, to live for such a fate as this! to have a heart full of affectionate yearnings, a mind capable of intellectual gratifications, and imagination, which the bright visions of earth can never satisfy! and to be an old, bereaved woman, living alone in an upper chamber! Almost in an agony, I cast about for a refuge for this shipwrecked one. Was there no loving arm to enfold that aged form? No strong arm to guide the feeble step? No heart to do her reverence? My eye rested upon the table, and with an unspeakable feeling of relief, I remarked cheerfully, "I am glad to see that big book on the table; I hope you get some comfort out of that?"

"Yes, indeed, my dear, I do! it is all the comfort I have, and it is enough. I have a friend that always sticks close to me. I never feel lonely. That book is comfort enough!"

"You really feel it to be so, do you?"

"Most certainly, my dear; I never know what it is to feel alone; I tell him all."

"Let me ask you a question. Could you now have back your husband and daughter, and be surrounded with every luxury of home, would you take them in exchange for the comfort and hopes you enjoy from that book? Tell me truly."

In an instant she replied, and her aged face was illumined with the earnestness of her answer.

"No, indeed! Never! Nothing on earth would I take for what I get there."

How could I doubt her! I came down the little, narrow, back staircase full of joy and wonder. That human heart had found its only, its everlasting rest! Earth recedes, it disappears; heaven opens before the sublimity of a faith which could make riches of poverty, companionship of desolation, hope of despair.

Vain cavillers at the Book Divine! before you sneer away the support, the consolation of the wretched, bring forward some more practical delusion for the miserable of earth.

This incident was the more impressive, as amid the comfortable surroundings of a pleasant city home, but a few days before, I had heard one speak slightly of those sacred things, which he had been taught to love and reverence by a godly father.

The cause of Missions, with little to show for all the expenditure of time and money."

"The Old Testament, with its morality of immortality, not suited to this age," &c. His little ones were taught to kneel at no family altar; the harmony of their young voices was not heard in the morning and evening hymn, to which he was accustomed in the parsonage. Why should he believe in the old doctrine, when he had left the old paths?

Dear children of the covenant, return to the refuge you have left! It has been, it will be, a dwelling-place in all generations! It is your inheritance! Yours are all the promises to the seed of the righteous! Cast not away your birth-right! The faith of the aged widow in her solitude is a royal possession, and will be her joy when the sun of these original thinkers and seers has gone down in endless night. M. E. D.

Public Affairs.

Wholesale Trade.

In his recent address before the Board of Trade of this city, says the Wilmington Commercial, Mr. Hugh E. Steele, President of the Wilmington & Reading Railroad Co., alluded to the astonishment he had experienced many years ago, in seeing the entire commerce of the Delaware river sweep past Wilmington without our people doing a single thing to prevent it.

A closer examination would have given him much cause for astonishment in affairs as they exist to-day. Now not only does the commerce of the Delaware (what is left of it) sweep past our city, but a railroad built up by Wilmington's money, carries through our city, past the very doors of our merchants, almost the entire trade of this State and the whole Peninsula.

Do we ask why this is, and some retailers who have never done any more towards becoming a wholesale merchant than with he could be one, says, "Oh! its the odious discrimination of the Railroad Company," or some other answers, "People would rather go to Philadelphia; it is a larger city; they can see a greater variety of goods and think they can get them cheaper."

Now let us consider these assertions. Remember it is the Peninsular trade, tapped by the Delaware Railroad of which we speak. Does this road discriminate against Wilmington? This is an interesting question, we have examined with some care, and we believe we can positively deny that there is any such discrimination. There is not a station on this road from which a passenger cannot come to Wilmington fifty cents cheaper than he can go to Philadelphia. In regard to freights it is the same. We know that the officers of the road have put themselves to no inconsiderable trouble to afford facilities for fruit and other freights reaching this city, running cars specially for the purpose so lightly loaded that they did not pay, at a time when they were taxed to the utmost to meet the demands upon them for cars to go elsewhere. It is not, then, the fault of the management of the Delaware Railroad Company that Wilmington does not get the Peninsular trade, while it offers country merchants a saving of \$1.00 each trip, 50 cents each way, by stopping here, and what is of more consequence, gives them three hours more time here than they can have in Philadelphia when they wish to come up and go back on the same day.

Now let us consider the other objections, "Philadelphia is larger." True, but storekeepers do not go there to see how large a city is. But they can see a greater variety of goods and think they can get them cheaper. This brings us then to the gist of the matter. Why can they see a greater variety? because we have no large wholesale stores, where a large and varied stock is kept. Why have we not such stores? Because they will not be supported; because if we do start them the merchants of the Peninsula will see that they can buy cheaper in Philadelphia and still go there, "is the answer made."

We answer, how do you know they will? If they are mistaken in the supposition, and can get goods here as cheaply as in Philadelphia, the advantages we have already mentioned will bring them here. Men are easily convinced that they can make more money by a change, if it be true.

The business then of Wilmington if she wants this trade is to prepare herself to meet its demands, to really sell as low as Philadelphia, to keep large and varied stocks, and to advertise these facts to the people through the papers of the Peninsula. Not merely to advertise but to use personal solicitation to secure this trade as Baltimore is successfully doing, and to keep doing so until attention is attracted, and presently men will stop here to find if they can do as well here as in Philadelphia; they will probably then go on to the latter city to test the matter, and if they find the prices of our merchants as low as those elsewhere, they will save time, freight and passage money, by buying here.

They cannot be convinced of this in a day, nor possibly, in a year, but it can be done by persistence in the course we have indicated, while Wilmington can secure this trade by the course she is now pursuing, in a century.

The Cotton Supply.—English manufacturers profess to be relieved from their chief burden of solicitude in regard to the cotton supply, and feel more confidence that henceforth there will be no disastrous fluctuations in the market comparable to those of the last few years. Not only do the United States, in the opinion of these producers, on account of the progressive removal of the cotton tax, but intelligence from other quarters strengthens anticipations of a larger production. Word comes from India that a crop will be realized this season fully equal to that of last year, if not superior. A simple province in Brazil will send this year more than a million arrobas, of 32 lbs. each, while other districts are proving their capability of furnishing larger quantities of cotton than they have hitherto done. In Egypt and Turkey the cotton crop, report says, is not likely to be diminished, and favorable accounts come from the West Indies, Africa and Australia; but India is the chief reliance as a competitor of the cotton fields of America. Exertions to this end are in no measure relaxed. Those interested in the cotton trade on this side regard the future supply with much less certainty than the English reckoning would imply. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker has written a long letter, which will soon be published, giving a history of the annexation of territory to the United States, and in favor of the purchase of the Russian American possessions and the Danish West Indies.

Massachusetts educates her children at a cost of nine dollars per annum for every child within its limits.

The wheat crop looks bad in York and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Cecil and Harford counties, Maryland.

Governor Baker, of Indiana, pardoned one hundred and fifteen convicts from the State prison in 1867.

BOOKS FOR WINTER READING.

NOTE.—Any of the books named below will be forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price attached to each.

PUBLISHED BY HURD & HOUGHTON, 459 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

1. TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK. Santa Fe and back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Colonel Jas. F. Melrose. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price \$2.

"He is a good traveler, and combining the disciplined mind of a student with the training of an army officer, is well qualified to give an opinion upon what he observes. His mode of traveling has furnished him with excellent opportunities for careful observation and with great variety of adventure in the prairie."—Standard.

2. FOUR YEARS AMONG THE SPANISH-AMERICANS. By Hon. F. Hassaurek, late U. S. Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price \$2.

"The subject is full of interest, and we commend the volume to our readers as one of the best of the year for information."—Press, Hartford, Connecticut.

"The result is a work which for its wealth of information, for its broad spirit of philosophy, is seldom equaled. In style it is graphic and nervous. The description of the ascent of Chimborazo is a fine specimen of descriptive narrative, while the portrait of Spanish-American character and life, as displayed in the cities and the country, is minute, and evidently faithful."—Express, Albany.

3. ITALIAN JOURNALS. By William D. Howells, Author of Venetian Life. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price \$2.

"Since the days of Montaigne and Lord Herbert of Cherbury (not to mention James Howell again) no traveler in Italy has written more entertaining accounts of his journey than our countryman, Mr. Howells, whose Venetian Life we noticed some months ago."—Commonwealth, Boston.

"There is in all Mr. Howells writes a freshness and sincerity, a quiet and perfect renunciation of pretence, a subtle and strong humor, a liveliness of description, combined with a grave and self-possessed calmness, which make the expression of opinion, the narration of fact, the utterance of emotion, or the bubbling out of an irrepressible sense of the ludicrous alike charming. There is no writer of travels in our day so simple, sincere, enjoyable, and profitable."—Brooklyn News.

4. VENETIAN LIFE. By William D. Howells. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price \$2.

"Seldom a writer makes so broad and fine a mark with his first pen-stroke as Mr. Howells, our late accomplished Consul at Venice, made with this Venetian Life. The critic has much to praise in this book that for once they forgot their avocation and paused to admire and enjoy instead of hastening to point out the defects and faults."—Liberal, Christian.

5. THE TURK AND THE GREEK. By George B. Selden, Author of Turkey and Greece, and The Isles of Greece. By S. G. W. Benjamin. 1 vol. 16mo, price \$1.75.

"If anybody wishes a small volume of facile, graceful, mobile prose, we commend him to these two little volumes, yet entertaining pages."—New York Independent.

"The style of this book is that of an easy narrative, the sympathies are those of a right man, and the illustrations and the pictures are every where."—Brooklyn Union.

"The author's account of Greece is not flatteringly partial. He is the answer made."

6. THE DIARY OF A MILLINER. By Belle Olin. 1 vol. 16mo, price \$1.25.

"The diary is apparently truthfully written; it indicates some very quiet facts for the reformer and economist, some phases of familiar experience, of which a popular novelist has drawn a picture, and is a memoir of a kind of life which many people know little of."—Transcript, Boston.

"A smart novelist could tell many a fine story. A smart novelist could tell many a fine story. A smart novelist could tell many a fine story."—Brooklyn Union.

7. THE OPEN POLAR SEA. A Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery toward the North Pole, in the Schooner United States, by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Commander of the Expedition. Embellished with six full-page illustrations, drawn by Darby, White, and others, and a map of the Arctic region, and a fine portrait of the author, engraved on steel. 1 vol. 8vo, price, cloth, \$3.75; half cloth, \$2.

"He has called the most significant facts, the most picturesque scenes, the most dramatic and pathetic incidents from this diurnal record and woven them into a consecutive, pleasing and impressive history."—Boston Transcript.

8. OLD ENGLAND: Its Scenery, Art, and People. By James M. Hoppin. Professor in Yale College. 1 vol. 16mo, price, \$2.

"It pleasantly revives our choicest memories of England, and suggests motives and means for a more equitable and instructive acquaintance with our rapid countrymen usually devoted to the land of their fathers."—Transcript, Boston.

9. HOMESPUN; OR, FIVE-AND-TWENTY YEARS AGO. By Thomas Lackland. 1 vol. 16mo, price, in cloth, \$1.75.

"The description of the landscape on a rainy day, the country Sabbath, the babbling brook at eventide, the rich glories of Summer, and the yellow autumnal tints, are all so fresh and so full of life, that the reader is almost tempted to go with the author, and see the things for himself."—Journal, Albany.

10. POEMS OF FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE. By Phoebe Cary. 1 vol. 16mo, price, \$1.75.

"We do not often meet with a more satisfactory and comforting little collection of poems than the unpublished volume just published by Hurd & Houghton of the Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love. They are utterances of a truly chaste spirit, submissive but not sad, full of hope as well as acquiescence, and rather than passiveness."—Republican, Springfield.

For sale by all Booksellers.

DR. JULIEN J. VALDEFORD, Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

HAVING located in Middletown, Del., he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metal in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them changed for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

A superior Dentificer constantly on hand. Office seven doors east of the Bank.

January 4, 1868—1y

For Sale.

I HAVE for sale about 300 cord of WOOD (standing timber) on my lands Farm, 4 1/2 miles from Middletown, and two and one-half miles from Townsend, both Stations on the Delaware Railroad.

Any one wishing to purchase either of the above will please apply to

WM. REYNOLDS, Newark, Delaware.

OR, JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS, Middletown, Del.

January 4—1m

Toussaint's Historical Novels.

D. APPLETON & CO., 443 AND 445 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HAVE just published, The Empress Josephine. An Historical Sketch of the Days of Napoleon. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, \$1.50; cloth, \$2.

The Empress Josephine. An Historical Sketch of the Days of Napoleon. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, \$1.50; cloth, \$2.

Frederick the Great and His Court. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her daughters. 1 vol. 12mo. 444pp. Cloth, \$2.

Berlin and Sins-Sin; or, Frederick the Great and His Friends. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, \$2.

The Merchant of Berlin. Translated from the German by Amory Collins, M. D. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, \$2.

Frederick the Great and His Family. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.

Loiterer of Prussia and Her Times. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. Paper covers, \$1.50; cloth, \$2.

Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr. An Historical Novel. By L. Mullbach. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, \$2.

PROMINENT CHARACTERISTICS.

I.—THEY ARE INSTRUCTIVE. As purely literary works, these historical romances possess a high degree of merit. They read like genuine histories. —Catholic World.

"They are correct descriptions of the countries and the people described." —Herald.

II.—THEY ARE ENTERTAINING. "We regard these books as among the best and most interesting novels of the day." —Springfield Republican.

"The reader is at once fascinated and held spell-bound until the volume is completed." —Free Press.

"There is no dull chapter in it." —Union Herald.

III.—THEY ARE MARVELOUS OF THE TIMES. "No one can peruse them without exclaiming the author's great skill in grasping and delineating the characters which figure conspicuously in them."

"The study which enables the author to delineate so accurately the emotions and incentives to action which moved men and women of a past age must be close and untiring, and Louise Mullbach shows in all of her work a perfection which carries the reader into the very presence of the characters represented." —Syracuse Journal.

IV.—THEY ARE HISTORICALLY CORRECT. "Historically correct, and as entertaining as many of the volumes of Sir Walter Scott." —Providence Herald.

"Louise Mullbach must have carefully and diligently studied the secret histories of the times and countries of which she writes, and her task is done well and effectively." —Western Star.

"No historical novelist has labored so faithfully and successfully to reproduce a complete picture of past times and events." —Union Herald.

V.—THEY ARE ORIGINAL. "It has already surprised readers to find a new writer, with such constructive genius and knowledge of character as Louise Mullbach possesses." —The Evening Gazette.

"Each succeeding novel adds to Mrs. Mullbach's reputation as a writer of historic fiction." —N. Y. Times.

VI.—THEY ARE FULL OF IMAGINATION. "She is not only the idealist, but a real idealist." —Christian Union.

"There is seldom any striking effect, but it is really wonderful how Madame Mullbach manages to sustain and increase the interest to the end." —The Evening Gazette.

"The miscellaneous of the author is much more effective than the best efforts of the engraver." —Illinois State Register.

VII.—THEY CONTAIN ANECDOTES OF COURTES. "Scottish history offered us a richer and more romantic material to the magic working hand of Louise Mullbach than she finds in the annals of the German courts." —The Evening Gazette.

"There are not such legends anywhere in human annals, and such magnificent, such superabundant materials for romance, as the chronicles of the Middle Ages." —The Evening Gazette.

"By their deeds, their language, their modes of thought, their language, they are almost as much separated from us as if they had lived one thousand years ago." —The Evening Gazette.

VIII.—THEY TELL ABOUT EMPERORS, KINGS, AND QUEENS. "We learn from her not only about Frederick William and Frederick the Great, Joseph the Second, Voltaire, Rousseau, Baron Trenck, the Empress Catherine, and talked in their grand robes, but the people, the people, the people, and took tea." —Register.

"The choice of her subjects exhibits her genius. She takes the time of Frederick the Great, Joseph the Second, Voltaire, Rousseau, Baron Trenck, the Empress Catherine, and talked in their grand robes, but the people, the people, the people, and took tea." —Register.

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